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CONCERN IN ISRAEL THAT THE U.S. IS SEEKING MORE CONCESSIONS FROM ISRAEL TO SOLVE LEBANON CRISIS

By Gil Sedan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's special envoy to the Middle East, arrived last night in Israel amidst concern here that the United States is seeking more concessions from Israel to help solve the crisis in Lebanon.

McFarlane's visit here followed a meeting with Lebanese government officials in Beirut, including President Amin Gemayel. The U.S. envoy is also expected to visit Syria, where the state-run press has been violently attacking America's Mideast policy for the last two days.

According to political circles in Jerusalem, the U.S. has reportedly told Israel that there is little prospect that Syria will soften its stand on withdrawing its forces from Lebanon without some indication that Israel does not intend to entrench itself on the Awali River line for a long period of time in the process of redeploying its troops in south Lebanon.

The repeated statements by Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens in Washington last week, where they met with Reagan and other top Administration officials, that Israel does not intend to dig in along the Awali River but that its troops' redeployment there is the first phase of an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, apparently has not been regarded as satisfactory by moderate Arab leaders, particularly the Saudi Arabians who are considered the main U.S. channel to the Syrians.

Basis For Israel-U.S. Friction

Political circles in Jerusalem said today that McFarlane would propose a separation of forces between Syria and Israel in Lebanon, which would be followed by a gradual withdrawal of all foreign forces.

The sources said such a proposal might create difficulties between Jerusalem and Washington because Israel insists that it will not withdraw from Lebanon unless the Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces also withdraw. Nevertheless, Israeli political circles said today that the expected proposal by McFarlane would be the only operational solution to the present impasse.

McFarlane met with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis last night immediately after arriving from Beirut. He met today with Shamir and Arens to brief them on his talks in the Lebanese capital. He is scheduled to meet with Premier Menachem Begin tomorrow. There was no immediate word as to when the envoy would go to Damascus.

Lebanon Wants Withdrawal Timetable

In his meeting with Shamir and Arens, McFarlane reportedly said that the government of Lebanon demanded that Israel should publish a comprehensive timetable for the total withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon. McFarlane also told the two ministers that President Amin Gemayel is convinced that Israel has no intention of partitioning his country but that Lebanese public opinion needed to be reassured of this.

Both Shamir and Arens rejected the timetable idea, noting that Israel had made it clear time and again that it has no intention of remaining in Lebanon for an extended period. Once the Syrians and the PLO forces leave, the IDF would also, the two ministers told McFarlane.

U.S. Seen Pushing For Withdrawal Timetable

But it appears that the U.S. is now pushing for a total withdrawal timetable, which would enable McFarlane to work out an agreement with the Syrians on their withdrawal -- with the Israelis withdrawing one step ahead. This is exactly what the Begin government fears. Science and Development Minister Yuval Neeman, of Tehiya, said today in a radio interview that it was unacceptable that Israel would withdraw from the Awali River as long as there was even one Syrian soldier or one terrorist on Lebanese soil.

Both Shamir and Arens said after their talks in Washington that they had not been pressed for a total withdrawal timetable, and that the Reagan Administration was satisfied that the redeployment of Israeli forces to the Awali was part of a phased withdrawal.

McFarlane, like his predecessor, Philip Habib, has been careful not to make any public statements, either in Beirut or here. The fact that he came to Jerusalem after visiting Beirut rather than going from Beirut to Damascus was seen here as an indication that the envoy felt he needed further assurances from Israel about its plan to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

U.S. VEToes ANTI-ISRAEL RESOLUTION

By Yitzhak Rabi

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- The United States last night vetoed a Security Council resolution that deplored Israel's settlement policies as "illegal" and urged the international community "not to provide Israel with any assistance to be used specifically in connection with settlements in the occupied territories."

The American veto concluded the debate of the Council on the situation in the West Bank in the wake of an attack by masked gunmen on students at the Islamic College of Hebron last week. Three students were killed and 33 were wounded. Although the identity of the gunmen has not yet been determined, the Arabs accused Israeli settlers of being responsible for the killings.

The United States was the only country in the 15-member Council to cast a "no" vote. Thirteen countries supported the resolution, and one -- Zaire -- abstained.

Reason For U.S. Veto

Ambassador Charles Lichenstein of the United States told the Council that his country voted against the resolution because it objected, among other things, to the characterization of Israel's settlement policy as having no legal standing.

The debate over the legality of the Israeli settlements, was "sterile," the American envoy contended, claiming that it was neither "practical or even appropriate to call for the dismantling of the existing settlements," as the Arab-sponsored resolution before

the Council demanded. The resolution called on Israel "to desist from expanding and enlarging the existing settlements and, in particular, to cease on an urgent basis from the planning, construction and establishment of new settlements in the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem." The resolution warned that "in the event of non-compliance by Israel" the Security Council will seek "practical ways" to implement the resolution, a phrase that implies the imposition of sanctions.

Blum Rejects Charges Against Israel

Yehuda Blum, Israel's Ambassador to the United Nations, said that his country condemned the murders in Hebron and recalled the statements by the Israeli government to that effect after the incident. But he said that Israel "cannot get a fair deal in the Security Council."

In a sharply worded speech, Blum rejected the charges made against Israel during the debate and said "that foul and abusive language" has become common in the Council when Israel is the topic of discussion. "The sad fact is that this Council has over the years systematically disqualified itself from helping to negotiate peace in the Middle East, Blum declared.

The Israeli envoy said that the Council is guilty of bias against Israel. "When had the Council ever expressed concern over the murder of Jews?" Blum asked, adding: "Why was one supposed to believe in the Council's impartiality toward Israel?" He said that the real reason for the campaign against Israel in the UN is because Israel's right to exist is denied by its enemies.

As for the issue of Israeli settlements, Blum said that the right of Jews to live anywhere in Israel had been put forward many times. "Jews have a right to live in Judaea and Samaria. We do not regard ourselves as strangers in any part of the Land of Israel," Blum declared. He added, however, "We seek to live as equals with the Arabs (in the West Bank), not to replace them."

HOUSE UNIT, HOLDING A HEARING ON WALLENBERG, IS TOLD THAT HE MIGHT STILL BE ALIVE IN THE USSR By David Friedman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- Raul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved thousands of Hungarian Jews from the Nazis during World War II, will be 71 years old tomorrow if he is still alive in the Soviet Union where he has been imprisoned for more than 38 years.

Belief that he is alive was expressed by those testifying today in a hearing on Wallenberg held by the House Foreign Relations Committee's Subcommittee on Human Rights and International Organizations.

"I am more convinced than ever that Raul is still alive," Sonia Sonnenfeld of the Swedish Wallenberg Committee declared. "Tomorrow on his 71st birthday he still suffers somewhere in the Soviet Union waiting for us to come for him. His only hope lies with the United States."

Rep. Tom Lantos, (D. Calif.), who introduced the legislation which in 1981 made Wallenberg an honorary citizen of the U.S., said that despite the Soviet claim that Wallenberg died in 1947, he was known to be alive at least through the mid-1970's. He said that although the hope that he is still alive today "is waning," it is still believed that he may be somewhere in a Soviet prison.

Lantos, who was born in Hungary, said that the Soviet Union must either "free" Wallenberg or, at the minimum give the "true story" of what happened to him.

Rep. Gus Yatron (D. Penn.), chairman of the subcommittee, said the Soviet Union has up to now met all inquiries about Wallenberg "with silence. I hope we can work toward shattering the silence that surrounds the Wallenberg matter."

Two Major Goals Cited

Lantos, a member of the subcommittee, said that since President Reagan signed the law making Wallenberg the second person since Winston Churchill to achieve honorary U.S. citizenship, one of the two major goals in the effort on Wallenberg has been achieved, keeping his name alive.

He said across the U.S., schools, museums, parks and streets have been named for the Swedish diplomat who went to Hungary at the request of the United States and after helping rescue Jews there was arrested by the Red Army when it entered Budapest in January 1945.

But the second goal of freeing Wallenberg has not been achieved. At the same time, Lantos praised the U.S. government and particularly Secretary of State George Shultz and his predecessor, Alexander Haig, for doing all they could in raising the issue at international meetings and at private meetings with the Soviet Union.

Harsh Words For Sweden

State Department Counselor Edward Derwinski stressed that the Wallenberg issue "will be raised again in every forum" until there is "full clarification of Wallenberg's fate." Lantos, while praising the U.S. government effort, had harsh words for the Swedish government. He said he was "disappointed" that the Swedish government had missed a "unique historic and God given opportunity" when they rejected his suggestion that they not release the Soviet submarine and crew Sweden captured in 1981 until Wallenberg was freed.

However, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D. R.I.) did not agree with the criticism of Sweden although he did not explain. But he did say the U.S. government should do more. So did several other witnesses.

Urge Continued Pressure

Joan Scarob, who along with Lantos' wife, Annette, is co-chairperson of the Free Wallenberg Committee, said the House subcommittee should keep "pressure on both the Soviet government" and the U.S. government "present and future" on the Wallenberg case.

Former Rep. Joshua Eilberg, speaking for the Wallenberg Committee of Greater Philadelphia, urged that the President issue a directive that the Wallenberg issue be raised at every bilateral and multinational meeting with the Soviet Union. He said that Reagan himself should speak out more often himself on Wallenberg and "not merely to Jewish groups." Eilberg also urged members of Congress to continue to press the issue at every conceivable moment.

Rachel Oestreicher Haspel, president of the Raul Wallenberg Committee of the United States, in affiliation with the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, also urged that all branches of the U.S. government raise the issue of Wallenberg with the Soviets.

But Mrs. Haspel said that she became interested in the Wallenberg issue because she is "the mother of two young children who are growing up in what today appears to be a very hostile world." She said she was "staggered by the enormity" of what Wallenberg had

done because "I can think of no other human being who has saved 100,000 lives by a direct action and intervention."

"Our children have few heroes not created by script writers," Mrs. Haspel added. "If they are going to survive, they must all know that they and others carry within the same possibility for kindness, selflessness and courage that Raoul Wallenberg showed. Only because he is a flesh and blood hero -- and because of his flesh, vulnerable like all of us -- will our children know they, too, are capable of facing evil and danger with courage."

A Hero In The Classic Sense

Fomer Rep. Millicent Fenwick called Wallenberg a "true hero in the classic sense" and said that the "values" that he represents are needed more and more today. Another strategy was argued by Morris Wolff, professor of international law at the Delaware Law School, who has been asked by the Wallenberg family to file a suit in Wallenberg's behalf in U.S. federal court.

He said he believes that in arresting Wallenberg, the Soviets violated his diplomatic immunity and the international protection he had as a representative of the U.S. government in Hungary. Wallenberg had gone to Hungary as a representative of the U.S. War Refugee Board. Wolff asked the Congressmen to support his efforts in the courts.

Among other testifying were Mrs. Lantos who founded the Free Wallenberg Committee and who described the early efforts to bring the issue to the nation's attention. Both she and her husband were rescued by Wallenberg.

Rep. Theodore Weiss (D. N.Y.), another subcommittee member, noted today that he was also born in Hungary and some of his relatives were the "real beneficiaries" of Wallenberg's efforts. Another former Hungarian Jew who testified was Agnes Adachi of Queens, New York, vice president of the U.S. Wallenberg Committee.

Rep. Hamilton Fish (D. N.Y.) noted that the conferral of honorary citizenship on Wallenberg symbolized America's commitment as a nation to remember the Holocaust and vigilantly guard against the possibility of a recurrence.

Lantos said that he is urging that an international freedom award be established in the name of Wallenberg and Winston Churchill to honor persons anywhere in the world who have advanced the cause of human rights.

AVNER, ISRAEL'S NEW ENVOY TO BRITAIN, PRESENTS HIS LETTERS OF ACCREDITATION TO THE QUEEN By Maurice Samuelson

LONDON, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- Yehuda Avner, the new Israeli Ambassador to Britain, today presented his letters of accreditation to the Queen, together with the letter formally recalling Shlomo Argov, disabled by a terrorist attack in London last year. Avner, 53, is the first British-born Israeli to serve as Ambassador in his native country.

This afternoon he told journalists that he had a 10-minute private conversation with the Queen who, he said, "clearly displayed understanding of the Middle East region in general and of the major issues of the day."

Anticipating his diplomatic activity here, he said "this is Britain and I expect to get a fair hearing." From his initial soundings he said he sensed that the British Foreign Office was frustrated by developments in the Arab world and "curious to look again at the Middle East in terms of its realities."

"London is now ready to enter a dialogue with the government of Israel," he declared. In particular, he said he would give "high priority" to persuading Britain to drop its ban on arms sales to Israel imposed by the European Economic Community (EEC) after the invasion of Lebanon last summer.

Avner's initial contacts with the British government, he disclosed, included a talk with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on the day after his arrival last week. It took place in the royal tent at a garden party in Buckingham Palace.

An observant Jew, Avner confirmed that after consulting with his wife and children he had initially declined the London Ambassadorship when his name was first mentioned in connection with it eight months ago. "Everything I cherish is in Jerusalem," he said. But when the offer was confirmed, he accepted it "out of a sense of mission."

Avner was born in Manchester 53 years ago, the youngest of seven children. He told the Jewish Telegraphic Agency today that he first became caught up in Zionism when he attended a camp of the Bnai Akiva religious youth movement in 1942, which proved to be "a turning point in my life." Five years later, in the final year of the British Mandate, he went to Jerusalem and served with the Haganah when the city was besieged by the Arab Legion.

He was introduced to his wife, Mimi, by her late sister, Esther Cailingold, another immigrant from Britain who died heroically while defending the Jewish quarter of the Old City.

Avner's only subsequent prolonged period back in Britain was between 1950 and 1954 when he served as secretary of the Bnai Akiva movement and also attended the London College of Journalism. His later visits occurred more recently when he accompanied both Premier Yitzhak Rabin and Premier Menachem Begin, to whose staff he was attached as a speech writer and adviser.

Speaking humbly of this morning's ceremony at the palace, Avner said that during it he was less aware of his personal position, as a former British citizen, than the fact that he was the Ambassador of the State of Israel and the 4,000-year-old city of Jerusalem.

100 RUSSIAN JEWISH CHILDREN ATTENDING MISSIONARY CAMP

NEW YORK, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- More than 100 Russian Jewish children are attending a Connecticut camp operated by missionaries, according to the Task Force on Missionaries and Cults of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York.

Seymour Lachman, Task Force chairman, said "we have found that some missionary groups are engaging in a concerted outreach campaign to persuade Russian Jewish families to send their children to Christian summer camps, where children are inevitably more susceptible to indoctrination."

He said such recruiting is particularly strong in the Brighton Beach area of Brooklyn, where new Russian Jewish settlers are approached on the boardwalks, in the parks and even in their homes. He said parents calling for more information can be connected with Yiddish-speaking staff members and the parents are told the camp is Jewish. He said the fees charged by the camp are as little as five to ten dollars a week.

From a teenager who posed as a camp counselor, the task force learned that of the 200 Russian Americans attending the camp, more than half are Jews. Nine of them were baptised on July 3, Lachman said.

SPECIAL TO THE JTA NEW PROGRAM EXPOSES AMERICAN FAMILIES TO LIFE IN ISRAEL

By Cindy Kaye

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- The Israel Aliya Center, in cooperation with 30 other American Jewish organizations, introduced a new program this summer aimed at exposing American families to life in Israel.

Mivtza Elef (Project 1000) offered two month-long sessions to bring a total of 1000 families to Israel in a variety of capacities, hoping that the participants would become interested in making aliya.

The program offered several different options. "Come and Explore Kidumim" provided an educational, political and practical look at life in Samaria. Participants did guard duty and development work in the settlement, and attended a crash course in Hebrew, and study sessions and lectures there.

The "JNF Forest" option consisted of pruning trees in the Tiberias vicinity. An exposure to kibbutz living was available at Kibbutz Ein Hashofet. Torah study at several yeshivas or in a West Bank settlement was also offered.

Provisions For Families

Provisions were made for children in each area. Usually they attended summer camp with Israeli children, though older children often accompanied their parents in tree pruning or kibbutz work.

The families were housed in absorption centers, dormitory rooms or prefabricated houses, depending on where they were located. The program's sponsors tried as much as possible to integrate the families into their surroundings, rather than allow separate American groups to form in the communities. Adopted families were often provided to ensure contact with Israeli families. The program also included touring, hiking, political and historical seminars and discussions.

Reactions of the participants in the first session were mixed. In the Tiberias absorption center, where families came to work in surrounding forests, most were satisfied with the experience. Though the general consensus was that the program was lacking on an organizational level, participants seemed to have clearer ideas of what place Israel could take in their lives.

More Than A Tour

Dr. Terry Kanefsky of Pennsylvania explained that the appeal of the program was that it was more than a tour. Kanefsky, a father of two, came with his family with the aim of "checking out the lifestyle as an option for permanent settlement." He said he appreciated the "non-commercialized nature of the project." He noted that the group was motivated by a consciousness of aliya.

Bonnie Bailis of Pennsylvania, here with her two children, said she felt fortunate to be able to be in Israel for the summer and expose her son and daughter to the country. She praised the program for providing families the opportunity to live abroad at a subsidized rate.

Bailis noted that the program's sponsorship by 30 organizations was likely the source of the organizational problems. Constant waiting for tours to begin, for bus drivers to show up and for reservations to be straightened out were some of the problems she mentioned.

Bailis mentioned an observation she made during her stay: "I look at the people here, some of whom have dejected looks, people from Russia and Latin America who can't go home as I can, and I wonder if I had to be here, would I appreciate it as much and want to stay." She also noticed problems among Jews more acutely now than she had on her four previous trips to Israel. "I arrived with a much more idealistic view of the country than I have now," she said.

Dr. Gina Morantz, who came with her two daughters from Kansas City, explained that the basic premise of the program, to attract American families to aliya, is a good one. In addition, she noted that working the land reinforced the view that A.D. Gordon tried to implement in the Jewish yeshuv in Palestine--the connection between people and the land.

"It's a beautiful notion, but the jump from American culture to this idea is difficult," she said. The affordability of the trip also appealed to Morantz. "This was the only framework I discovered which allowed me to bring my family to Israel, so that I could finally expose my daughters to Israel," she added.

BANK FINED \$108,000 FOR ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF BOYCOTT LAWS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- The Commerce Department announced yesterday that the BankAmerica Corp., one of the nation's largest banks, agreed, without admitting any wrongdoing, to pay a \$108,000 fine stemming from charges it violated federal regulations banning aid to the Arab boycott of Israel.

The Department said the fine was the largest ever imposed on an American bank and the ninth penalty imposed for such an offense in the past 10 months. The Department said that, since October, 1981, 12 other banks have paid a total of \$535,000 in fines, including \$24,500 paid Monday by the Bank of New York.

The Commerce Department had charged that the BankAmerica International subsidiary handled eight letters of credit issued in banks in Middle East countries which boycott Israel. Federal law bans participation by American firms in the boycott of Israel.

A letter of credit is a bank document which guarantees an exporter payment for goods shipped. Officials said such a letter could help the anti-Israel boycott by requiring that the goods covered by the letter of credit did not come from Israel or that the ship carrying the goods had not stopped at an Israeli port.

The incidents charged against the BankAmerica occurred from January, 1980 through October, 1982. A bank spokesman said that "considering the volume of letters of credit that were handled during the period, it is possible inadvertent and unintentional processing errors could have been made." The spokesman said the bank would comply with federal regulations on the boycott in the future.

PRISONERS DIG AN ESCAPE ROUTE

TEL AVIV, Aug. 3 (JTA) -- Security guards at the detention camp at Ansar in southern Lebanon have discovered a tunnel being built by the prisoners taken during the Lebanon war, as an escape route.

The nearly six foot-wide tunnel was about 20 feet long and needed only a few more feet to reach open ground outside the prison compound. Guards believe the tunnel was dug at night and carefully hidden during the day. The Israel Defense Force has filled it in with concrete. Some 5,000 prisoners are at present held within the camp.